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WEDNESDAY : : MARCH, 28, 1877.

HYSTERICAL ENERGY.

The Ripley (Tenn.) News is one Democratic papers that is sorely distressed at the course of the APPEAL. It says that we have "rushed frantically forward with hystersnare to betray the southern people. We presume that the News is satisfied, by this time, that the energy which it sneeringly calls hysterical was not misdirected. If our mporary is not enamored by the fleshpots whose aroma captivated Key and Waldran, it will agree with the APPEAL, whose policy it condemns, that the promises of Hayes were made to capture the south, and to infuse new life into the putrid carcass of Radicalism. Hayes seems to be the dirtist and most unprincipled of all his party sociates, for Morton, and Chandler, and Blaine, and Eliza Pinkston, and J. Madison Wells, openly avow their hatred of the southern people, while Hayes seeks to lure them by fair promises. While pretending to call off his sleuth hounds, he is banding them together for a new chase. His inaugural is the song of the siren. While the southern people were hanging upon his musical promises, he was fastening the gyves more firmly upon their limbs. This effort to demoralize the Democratic party of the south while more firmly riveting the chains of Radicalism upon them, is a triumphant defense of the APPEAL against the animadversions of our deluded cotemporary of the Ripley News. Honey attracts more flies than vinegar, and had the fraudulent President continued the policy or been captured by our troops on their march. which made traitors of Key and Waldran, the strength of the Republican party in the south would have been augmented to the extent of the number of offices filled by Democrats. But as the door has been closed to renegades by the announcement that "preference will be given to Republicans" in filling offices, there will be no new converts to Hayes

TIME VINDICATES THE RIGHT. Many of the dogmas and tenets of the ante-But believing that the principles of the old Democratic party, and especially that those promulgated by the new, reorganized Democracy, are vital to the prosperity of the country and essential to the preservation of constitutional liberty, the APPEAL has, for change or shadow of turning," been an honto be true to the faith which for twelve years has nerved the arms of the Democratic hosts robbery, strange to say, Democrats with whom we have long fought shoulder to shoulwho have not hesitated to steal everything from a carpetbag up to the Presidency, are denouncing the APPEAL as though it was preaching a strange and unknown policy, or to the Lyons railway station, when flames burst out of the windows of his chambers, had deserted the party to which it has clung for nearly forty years. But we have the philosophy to bide our time. Indeed, our vindication has already come. The miserable party trick, the damnable treachery of the rogue who stole the Prosidency has justified every word of warning which the APPEAL has uttered, and for which it has been condemned. Despite the infamy of the political knaves, despite of the perfect right of the Democrats to withdraw speedily restore financial vigor throughout the country, the Democrats voluntarily sacrificed their rights, which none now dispute, and submitted to a fraud and usurpation provinces. His trial began in Paris early in March. which no other people under the canopy of heaven would quietly tolerate. To prevent war the southern Democrats were ready to see any villain inaugurated, and sacrificed everything. When Hayes's fate trembled in the balance the conspirators were profuse in their promises of justice to the south. His most intimate friends, on bended knees and with uplifted hands, swore before high heaven that if the Democrats would not, by filibustering, defeat the election of Hayes, the troops would be withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana, and that home-rule would be given all the opaugural address, conscious of these pledges, Hayes repeated them. The APPEAL warned the Democracy; told its friends not to be deceived by the snare, and to stand by the Democratic party which alone had the

charity, covers a multitude of sins. Hayes, succeed in making grand larceny respectable in the staff of General Blenker, and married in the estimation of greedy place-hunters; but the staff of General Blenker, and married him, has written a thrilling book, entitled Ten colonists themselves and not with the home she resolved to go to her father's home in the idea of a Democratic renegade making his treachery respectable by giving a public bancel is a pitiable delusion, and an insult to quet is a pitiable delusion, and an insult to | and the story that she was a circus-rider be the southern people, who, after being robbed and plundered of their hard earnings for the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Presidency by a foul and glaring conferred on the Salm remains unshaken. After her marriage she became a camp-follower, and in return for the magnificent title of the hard and invited him to visit of orange while laboring under mental deof the Salm remains unshaken. After her marriage she became a camp-follower, and in return for the magnificent title on the story of the statesman and nephew of the astronomer, is, in spite of the magnificent title of the ward of the course of the they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when they found her lying in the statistical depends of the course of the dead of the course of the campaint of the course of the dead of the course of the campaint of the course of the campaint of the campai spiracy. Southern men-Democrats-may be | motion of that courage spiracy. Southern men—Democrats—may be excused for manifesting a misdirected magnanimity toward a fraudulent President, who has deluded them by gushing promises; but when they become fawning sycophants, the truckling hancers on to men who have taken

wealth, that if another Hayes meeting were seld in this city, it world not be attended by a single Democrat outside of the place-hunters and the chronic haters of Democracy, anxious to leave the party still more anxious to free itself of all such excrescences. The usiness men of Memphis now regard Hayes as a fraud, as an unscrupulous trickster, unworthy of the confidence he inspired by promises so shamefully violated, and they re not disposed to worship as a political livinity one of the two Democrats purchased Hayes with stolen money. J. Madison Wells and Eliza Pinksten might with propriety attend a banquet given the only southern Democrat that has been purchased with ofce, and extend to him a cordial welcome. But he people—the Democratic masses—intend o defeat Radicalism, if it takes a lifetime, for they have learned to their sorrow that the new man at the helm commands the same piratical vessel, the same cut-throat crew, ruising for public plunder. The silly jargon about "respect and gratitude to Hayes" is now only heard in the purlieus of official become a member of his congregation. buildings or seen in newspapers hostile to the Democratic party and expecting woman, and of a different faith to official advertising. Let the Democratic peoofficial advertising. Let the Democratic people of the Democratic south maintain their 'solid" unanimity. In the last contest they rallied under the banner upon which was inscribed, "Opposition to Hayes and Radicalism now and forever." Under that sign they onquered, and in future elections they will lemonstrate to the world that a party with a majority of one million of white vetes in the United States, actuated as they have een for years, tried in the fire of adversity and aroused by the crowning injury and outrage of inaugurating a defeated candidate for the Presidency, cannot be seduced into a surrender to Radicalism. The people are determined to have nothing short of a Demo cratic President, fairly elected without fraud and sustained by a party pledged to reform all abuses, to respect the rights of all the States and all the races and to abide by the constitutional limitations and guarantees which alone will give peace and prosperity

Washington, March 26.—Telegrams from Havana have been received stating that Genral Martinez Campos, the commander of the panish forces in Cuba, has just addressed he following dispatch to his government remilitary situation in Cuba: " have placed in the most suitable positions the seventeen battalions, fifteen squadrons of cavalry and the five bodies of irregular troops

The Military Situation in Cuba.

that remain in the territory of Cancavillas. for the purpose of maintaining order, pre endiarism and other isolated acts f savagery. There are also stationed nine battalions, with nine pieces of artillery, to guard the Trocha. The remainder of the available forces will advance to-day toward the eastern part of the island in order to clear it from the roving bands of insurgents. Since I have commanded the army the losses of the emy have been seven hundred and five dead, at least two hundred and ninety-nine prisoners made on the field of battle; besides these one thousand five hundred and eightyone insurgents, and three thousand two hundred and thirty-four women from the insur-gents' camps have surrendered themselves hundred and ninety-four dead, four hundred seventy-two woundred, twenty-nine

bruised, and sixteen missing or prisoners. Bold Attempt to Rob a Stage-Coach-The Driver Killed.

Deadwood, March 26:—A bold attempt to rob the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage, bound north, was made near here last even ing. As the coach was coming down the Whitewood canon, and about two-and-a half miles from Deadwood, five masked men, walking along the road before the stage, sud-denly wheeled, ordered the driver to stop, and enced firing on the coach. At the first fire, John Slaughter, the driver, was killed, and Walter liner, of Deadwood, slightly wounded in the hand and arm. The horses uddenly started, throwing the driver, Ilne and another passenger off the stage. horses were not stopped until they arrived in town, leaving the driver on the road, dead About twenty shots were fired at the coach but all the passengers except Ilner escaped unhurt. A party went out and found the body of the driver, with a charge of buckshot his breast. The robbers got no booty. The sheriff and party are in pussuit of the robbers. The sheriff offers five hundred dol-lars reward for them, dead or alive.

Petroleum Insanity. M. Prieur de la Comble is the son of a Paris esolved to turn to account a policy of insurvember 9th, and was getting into a cab to go and he was forced to stop and watch the fire. which was extinguished promptly. On enter ing his apartments the firemen discovered that the furniture had been saturated with petroleum, while a large bottle of that oil was found in a traveling-bag on the table. The banker's son was arrested. At first he retended that he could not account for the petroleum, but upen being confronted with oil, he said that, having accidentally set 'fire to the bed with his candle, he lost his presence of mind, and seizing hold of the petro-leum poured it about with the object of burn-ing himself to death in his apartment. He feigned madness for several days, but the medical experts declared that he was perfectly sane. It was discovered that before the fire he had sent his plate to his family in the

Turkish Atrocities. RAGUSA, March 26.-Some peasants who, to escape massacre, took refuge on Austrian territory, have returned to their homes. Five of Otchiero, where the returned refugees the partly restored houses and murdered ten of the refugees with nameless horrors. The there was another butchery. A Greek, of the orthodox church, had celebrated his mar-

riage with a girl of the same faith. The bridal party was stopped by the Turks, who cut down and beheaded four of the guests and exposed their heads on poles. The bride died from the effects of outrages inflicted. Insanity. Cincinnati Enquirer: The man Whiting, who robbed the Brooklyn bank of one hun-dred and sixty thousand dollars, is now said be insane. The proof of this is not to be found in his robbing the bank because his inclination to do justice to the south. This is | salary was to be reduced, nor in his stepping

the head and front of our offending. We out a short distance to wait for a compro can only say to our assailants, if this be trea-money in consideration of a compounding of son to the country and the Democratic party, his crime and an appointment as director o make the most of it; for we intend to pursue the bank. But it does look like insatity to have disclosed where the stolen money was o prematurely after his arrest. Besides, he left some money in the bank when he de-

who found a bankrupt prince belonging to a decayed German house about as important as is and worthy person.

when they become fawning sycophants, the truckling hangers on to men who have taken service with their enemies, pusillaminty takes the place of magnanimity. Memphis is takes the place of magnanimity. Memphis is the place of magnanimity. Memphis is the place of magnanimity. Memphis is the place of magnanimity is takes the place of magnanimity. Memphis is the place of magnanimity. Memphis is infamous past of Radicalism; but if the officent appointed a commission which drew infamous past of Radicalism; but if the office that anybody ever read, and when they were handed to him to put into effect, clamby the manufacture public opinion, she will soon be regarded as an asp in the boson of the great southwest, to whose people she is indebted for all the great southwest, to whose people she is indebted for all her greates southwest, to whose people she is indebted for all her greates such that their case is indebted for all her greates and that all the country which it is in the country which it is in the country which integers in the country which into the country which i

A CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Grave Charges Against a Clergyman The Accusations Denied by the Accused-Probably an At-

tempt at Black-Mail. New York Times: A clerical scandal of a very grave nature came to light in the Fifty-seventh street court yesterday. On Wednes-day Mrs. Alice Leavitt, of No. 798 Second avenue, applied for a warrant to Judge Smith, for the arrest of Rev. D. M. M'Caf-fray, paster of the church of Our Savior, on hird avenue, near Thirty-ninth strept. He harge of offensive conduct on the part of the reverend gentleman was so extremely vague and so apparently unfounded, that Judge Smith refused to issue the warrant. she returned to court yesterday morning, and this time her charges were so definite that the court did not hesitate to grant the order of rest asked for. Mrs. Leavitt's story of the leged outrage is this: On the eleventh of March she went, she says, for the first time to the church of Our Savior to attend a con cert. At the conclusion of the service Mr. M'Caffray approached and spoke to her, ex-She told him that she was a married any difference; if you will only consent to be come a member that will be all right. I like you very much, and your sweet voice will be a great acquisition to our little congregation." on her return home she told her husband what had occurred, but he only laughed over She attended a meeting in the church a few nights after, and on Thursday, the nine

teenth, she went to the church about noon to get some assistance for a female friend who was in destitute circumstances. Mr. M'Caffray was alone in the library, but he came on into the church to meet her. After a few minutes conversation he took hold of her arm. and she moved toward the head of the stairs ner suspicions having been aroused by his manner. At the head of the stairs leading to he street he caught her in his arms and pasonately kissed her several times, at the same ime endeavoring to drag her back into the hurch and making improper proposals to her. Finally, she broke laway from him and hasened home. She did not tell her husband of what had occurred until a few days ago, and then only that Mr. M'Caffray had simply offered to kiss her. It was not until the war-rant had been refused that the full extent of the alleged msult had been imparted to her husband. He then sent a note to Rev. Mr. M'Caffray to come to his house, with-out, however, mentioning what the object of the invitation was. Mr. M'Caffray went, and was confronted by the wife with the accusa tions already mentioned. He went on his knees and begged not to be betrayed, and said if it was money that was wanted he had none to give. At first he attempted to deny everything, and invited both Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt to the church that evening, and that he would give them all the opportunity they desired to prove their charges before the trustees of the church, and whatever satisfaction they were entitled to would be there given them. The door of the room, which, up to

this time, had been kept locked by a lady friend of Mrs. Leavitt, was then unlocked,

and the frightened minister hurried from the

The Leavitts went to the church at

eight o'clock the same night, only to find that the congregation had already been dismissed, and Mr. Leavitt attacked Mr. M'Caffray as he was leaving the church. The result was the arrest of Mr. M'Caffray; but the matter being purely of a nature requiring a judicial inquiry, the reverend gentleman was allowed o go home. Mrs. Leavitt is only twenty-hree years of age, and her husband is about hirty years of age, and a painter by trade. The warrant was placed in the hands of Offi-cer O'Connor, of the court squad, and he. surances having been given by him that he would be in court this morning to answer to Mrs. Leavitt's complaint, he was not arrested. The accused clergyman is about forty-live years of age, is a bachelor, and a native of Ireland, and resides with his mother and two unmarried sisters on the top floor of No. 558 Lexington avenue. On being questioned touching the serious allegations made by Mrs. Leavitt, Mr. M'Caffray made the following statement: "On Thursday, the fifteenth of March, Mrs. Leavitt entered my study at the church, and asked me for relief for herself and children, as they were stary-ing, and her husband preferred to loaf around to earning anything for their support. I gave her some tea and bread, at the same time telling her that it was not usual for me to give out relief without investigating as to the worthiness of the persons seeking relief. The following Friday evening she came again to the church, and at the invitation of my sister took part in the rehearsal for the concert, to come off on the fourth of April. On Sunday, the eighteenth, she came again, and this time she sat in the choir and participated in the singing. On Monday evening she brought her husband with her and introduced me to him. Previously she had requested aid for a destitute female friend, named Mrs. Bennett, who was living with her. Last Wednesday, at the church, she asked for money, but I banker, and has lost a large fortune at the told her I would not be able to give it to her before last night. The same afternoon she ething wrong, but finding them out I left and called there on Thursday again. On entering the room her husband locked the door, and taking the key out, put it in his pocket; he then approached me, and shaking his fist n my face threatened to throw me out of the window, at the same time making use of these words: 'I am a poor man, and will publish you in the papers,' saying 'you have insulted my wife, if you do not give me money;' after keeping me locked up a prisoner in his room for about a quarter of an hour, during which I felt my life in dan ger several times, he opened the door and let me out." Mr. M'Caffrey was at one time an assistant to Dr. Tyng, jr., but was discharged because there was no funds to pay him a salary. Some years ago he had charge of his present church, but gave it up to take the pastorate of another church in Eleventh average.

has received no remuneration for his services South African Confederation. Chicago Tribune: A bill of a very impo nt character has been introduced in the English parliament having for its purpose the confederation of the south African co the Cape Colony, the Transvaal and Natal. The bill provides for a complete government of the confederation, and also leaves it op-tional for the Dutch republic to join the union, in which case they are to become colonists themselves are very suspicious of the bill, there seems to be a general impres that it will become a law, and the English papers are already discussing the most advantageous locality for the seat of government, some of them favoring Cape Town and others Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth. The Pall Mall Budget says: "The most formida-ble opposition to the bill, however, is likely uncil, which do not acknowledge, it is said, he principle of responsible government, and to the constitution of the legislative council by the nominations of the governor-general. The existing legislative council of the Cape Colony is founded upon popular election, and although the colonists in 1871 were by no means eager to accept 'responsible govern-ment,' believing it to be introduced as an excuse for the withdrawal of military support Princess Salm-Salm, an adventurous female by the Liberal ministry at home, they are now very impatient of attacks upon it. It is of interest in this connection, also, that there is a project for the confederation of the Australian colonies, although in the latter in-

me. He remained there, however, only a

few months, when he returned to the charge

carriage as you, who, f = o doubt some good reason, are prolongin he carnival. But you see what a deplorable result has followed. Let me then beg of you to have pity on a poor mother, and take off your nose." "But, poor mother, and take off your nose." "But, madame," said Argo, stupefied. "A little more and my child will have convulsions, shrieked the woman; "take off your false nose." "But, madame," said Argo, in despair, "that is impossible; this is not a false nose, but my own." "Impossible! impossible!" cried the agonized lady. "Touch it," said Arago. The lady gave a pull at the senator's nose, but it did not come off in her hand as she had expected. "A thousand pardons" she said. "but, way, oh! pray. pardons," she said; "but, pray, oh! pray, hide it with your hat." So Arago continued his journey with his nose in his hat, and the

simself tells the story with much glee. LYNCH LAW.

hild's screams gradually subsided. Arago

A Negro Named Wells Hanged by a Mob at Waynesboro, 6a., for the Murder of a Poor Irish Peddler.

The Atlanta correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the twenty-third, states that a few days since Augusta newspapers contained an advertisement for in-formation concerning Mr. O'Brien, a popuar and well known peddler of that city, who and been missing for several days. On Monday a negro, named Wells, was detected try-ing to dispose of certain articles that O'Brien was known to have had in his pack when he left Augusta on his last tour. He was ar-rested, and after shrewd evasions was driven to the confession that he had killed O'Brien and robbed him. He then took his captors to an unfrequented part of the woods, where they found O'Brien's body carefully hidden away. The skull was terribly crushed with an ax, and it was apparent that he had died without a struggle. Wells stated that he met O'Brien in the woods and as-saulted him wit an ax, killing him at the first blow. The excitement that followed he news of the murder was so intense that the authorities of Wayne county proposed to carry the prisoner to Augusta for safe-keepcarry the prisoner to Augusta for safe-keeping. The mayor of Augusta, fearing an outbreak in the city, and declaring that he would prevent lynching if he had to call out the military, instructed the city attorney to notify the Waynesboro officials that the prisoner could not be brought to Augusta. He was lodged in the Waynesboro jail. At eleven o'clock in the next night a growd of thirty o'clock in the next night a crowd of thirt nen called at the sheriff's residence, and ragging him out, demanded the keys of the btaining the keys and proceeded to the jai Wells was taken out and notified that he would be allowed fifteen minutes for prayer He was frightened almost to stupefaction, and began pleading for his life, attempting to purchase it by telling where he had hidden the goods he had stolen. A shot or two was fired into him, and he was ordered to proceed with his prayers. Before the fifteen minute were out he had been shot several times but not killed. A rude bench was provided and he was raised up and placed on it. The jail chain being hastily buckled about his neck the bench was knocked from under him and instantly fifteen or twenty bullets were poured into his body. The chain broke and he corpse fell to the ground. The crowd carefully spliced it and hung the negro again. There is no idea as to who the lynch-The coroner's verdict makes no The jailer, who was carried with he crowd and witnessed the whole proceeding, did not recognize any of the executioners. They boarded the Augusta train when it passed the station. A party of seventeen men left Augusta on the down train, stopped at Waynesboro and returned by the next train to Augusta. It is said that the offer of the names of some of the lynchers. governor will promptly offer the reward. The sentiment of the State community is deeply outraged, notwithstanding the flagrancy the crime and the convincing confessi

EMBEZZLING CASHIERS.

Good Example Set by a Pennsylvania Jury-No Compromise, but Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

New York Journal of Commerce: A good example has been set by that jury in Penn-sylvania which convicted a bank cushier of abezzling the funds of his institution, and by the judge who sentenced hun to ten years nprisonment. This is the kind of sauce that should be served out to embezzlers in banks and all places of trust. Instances have lately become too common in which thieving cashiers or tellers of banks have been permitted to escape justice by surren dering a part of their plunder. There shoul be no compromise with such men. It is the duty of a bank or a business firm that ha been robbed of its funds by the treachery o an employe to prosecute him for the protect tion of the whole community, and juries and judges should admit extenuating circumstaces in such instances more reluctantly than in any other kinds of offense against publi sent me a note asking me to call to see her at her house. I went there, thinking there was of funds, makes their crimes more heinons to every just mind. In their cases, with scarcely an exception, it is found that they are not led into crime by sudden temptation, but have been cunning hypogenerates and impostors for years, leading double crites and impostors for years, leading double lives and trading by their superior craft on the weakness and credulity of mankind. It gh financial trusts. And this reminds us to say that the bill proposed in the New York legislature to punish ordinary breaches of rust with greater severity ought to pass Among the ugly revelations of these hard times the most disagreeable perhaps are the reports of the betrayal of trusts by men who had enjoyed the confidence of their circle of friends and of the general public. Under the law as it stands these men cannot be eached and punished. As they generally fly from the faces of those whom they have be-rayed and go into hiding, no law might be of the Church of Our Savior. He has been paying the rent of his church, one hundred dollars a month, out of his own funds, and

scruples of conscience at present.

Rutherford's Referee. Cincinnati Enquirer: Mr. Hayes has re-erred his man Wheeler to one Mr. R. Hutch-nson, an attorney-at-law at New Orleans. ition of affairs in that State," to obtain inermation in regard to the proper solution of the Packard-Nicholls problem. This Mr. R. Hutchinson is an irresponsible Ohio carpet-bagger, who was formerly a State senator rom the Columbus district, and who severa years ago escaped being sent to an inebriate asylum by going to New Orleans. A day or two after the Presidential relection he tele-graphed Hayes that there was no longer any doubt that he had carried Louisiana by a majority of seven hundred votes, and was with-out doubt elected. All this before the returning board had assembled, and while the robbery of the southern States was yet a secret in the mind of Zach Chandler and his co-conspirators. A very nice man, indeed, is Mr. Hutchinson for a referee in such matters! Mr. Hayes shows his hand early in the

Miss Stella Winters, a well-educated and harming young lady, was driven into insanity by drudgery in a public school near Mil-waukee. She overtasked herself by assuming the management of a class of very troublesome pupils, many of whom were nearly as old as herself. The work unnerved her and shattered her reason. Last Satur-The next morning she remained at home while her father (who is a clergyman) and the other members of the family went to church. As it was being concluded the pupils began When they returned they found her lying in bowing themselves out of the room, when nell student and the school-girl in western revolutionized all England in behalf of New York were sad enough, but the fate of blind. this overworked young teacher is even more

A. OAKEY HALL

Runs Away to Avoid a Settlement and Prosecution Unavoidable by Reason of Tweed and Sweeny's Surrender and Confessions.

Tweed and Sweeny in a Position to Settle with the Authorities-Hall not so Favorably Situated-Since he Could not Purchase Peace he Concluded to

Flee. New York Tribune: Various rumors have been set affoat to account for the mysterious disappearance of Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall, but with a single exception these have been in-stigated by his confidential clerks and inti-mate friends and relatives—who have been

against Sweeny was of such a character as to testimony against Sweeny would affect him equally and force him to take his position with Sweeny to defend almost endless suits, or with Sweeny to settle on the best terms he could. Mr. Sweeny is able to settle, for he has saved what he made, but Mr. Hall is popularly supposed to have spent largely of any income which he may have en-joyed during the days of the ring's false prosperity. Mr. Hall unques-tionably knew on Friday that Tweed had setled with the city and State, and that his re lease before the day fixed for the trial of Peter B. Sweeny was certain. He might have known intuitively that Sweeny, having plenty of noney and real estate in the name of friends and relatives, was also prepared to make a settlement, and possibly was aware that Sweeny had already consented to peace on any terms short of imprisonment and confisany terms short of imprisonment and conns-cation. At any rate it is almost certain that Mr. Hall recognized that his old ring troubles were upon him in more serious form than ever before; and it is certain that, impover-ished by his own spendthrift habits and the extravagant demands of others, he could not

arrange, as others of more miserly habits and covetous disposition had arranged, for peace and security from arrest at the price of dis-honor. Hence his flight to Europe; for it is lmost certain that he left this city or Boston by one of the steamers sailing on Saturday last. Oakey Hall was for two terms district-attorney of New York; it was in this capacity that he brought himself to the attention of the ring, then composed of Sweeny, Tweed and Connolly, and Sweeny put him forward as the candidate for mayor. Iall regretted the selection of himself; told his intimate friends that he disliked to quit the labor he delighted in, and which pysicked pain, for the duties of mayor, in which he could take no delight. He found that he had been put there for a purpose—to help the great frauds that have since been exposed. His nature would have resented the task if he had early discovered just what was demanded of him. But the evidence shows that he was gradually drawn into virtually approving the frauds, and he has made hi fense on the ground that he acted only in a ministerial capacity, having no option but to sign the warrants sent him by Connolly, then comptroller, and brought to him by Wood ward, then clerk of the supervisors, or by Watson, then county auditor. On this basis he made a bold fight against the prosecution begun in 1871. He denied having ever received a single penny of the spoils traced to the ring. Even when Garvey was suddenly produced as a witness he maintained his bold attitude and courted the fullest inquiry into his conduct, and defied any person to trace a dollar to his hands. Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden united in saying that no proof existed that Mr. Hall had ever received penny of money. They said also, with qual freedom, that the only plunder of the ing which could be traced to Sweeny was a

Within that time two witnesses have appeared against him—Elbert A. Woodward and Wm. I. Tweed—and to these Mr. Hall knew that Peter B. Sweeny would shortly be added. All hese are seeking their peace and safety, and have the means to do so. Mr. Hall had not means, and hence his flight or suicide. The latter is decidedly improbable; the former is

ingle draft on London for eight thousand

pounds sterling. There existed no evidence until within the last four months, that Mr

Hall had ever received any of the ring spoils

THE BLIND TENNESSEAN. proved and Sustained by Queen Victoria and the Nobility-Concert Before the

the more likely solution of his troubles.

Chattanooga Times: It was the saddest day in the lives of Rev. John Campbell and wife, of Franklin county, that they bade their unfortunate little son Joseph, made blind by an accident when a child, good bye on his departure from home to attend the dared not go with him in person, realizing that he could not return home without him. It had been a sore trial to get him ready. He went the second or third time to a clothing store in Winchester before he could command the fortitude to state his business, and it was finally introduced by a friend who re-urged the importance of his inclination. When the time came for departure, the father went a few miles with the neighbor who attended little Joe, and made him promise to stay for some time at Nashville and see that the child should become satisfied, and if not to carry him home. When the father returned, the mother felt that she could not bear the separation, and begged be and bring the child back. This extraordinary tenderness and devotion on the part of statute affixing the proper disgrace of a penal offense, upon a clear breach of trust, would have the effect of preventing some men from the effect of preventing some men from soon became a great favorite in the school. being guilty of it who are not hindered by His sense of perception was so acute, and his memory so good in remembering locations and places, that, after some months, when his father visited him, he could take him to the stores and places of business that the father wanted to go. He could tell by the atmosphere when passing open doors on the streets. He graduated at Nashville, and went to Boston for the further prosecution of his studies. He became a teacher and an excellent musician. At the close of the war, when his father returned from the south almost perniless, it was the pleasure of his blind son to share with the loved ones at home his liberal earnings. A few years ago it was deemed well for Mr. Campbell to make a trip to Europe in the still further prosecu-tion of his studies. His salary was to go on the same as if he were in school. He was saddened to find that so little was being done there for the blind. It seemed that as a class they were greatly neglected. His heart moved in sympathy for them, and he made an appointment to address the blind of London. At his second lecture, by invitation, a number of English noblemen were present and were so well pleased that on his consenting to remain with them for a time, sixty thousand dollars was subscribed in a few hours to erect a building in which the blind might be taught. They agreed to pay him a salary of three thousand He was not a great while in charge before he invited the queen to witness their musical exercises. It is said that she is seldom ever entertained longer than fifteen minutes. Mr. Campbell being aware of this fact, had some one make known to him when-ever she manifested impatience, which was done at the end of a half hour. Then he

> As it was being concluded the pupils began Civil Rights.

The decision rendered by the United States The New York Commercial and Financial district court in Baltimore on Thursday nar-

enforce any such right or to give redress for its violation, it was unconstitutional. The rights of the plaintiffs were to be enforced by suit in the State courts and not under the civil rights act. The decision is based upon that of the higher tribunal, and has been anticipated by the action of two other district courts, so that it is not of special impor-

THE CHINESE SLAUGHTER

Five of the Murderers and Seven Robbers Arrested for Complicity in the Horrible Butchery of Chinese at Chico, Cal.

San Francisco, March 26 .- A Chico dispatch says that in all twelve arrests have been made, five for the murder of the Chinamen and the others for complicity in the va-rious incendiarisms committed in the vicinity extremely active in misleading inquiry as to his whereabouts—and largely for the purposes of deceit. No theory of his disappearance yet offered has apparently been based on any fact other than that one explained in the Tribune on Thursday morning, which represented him as being fearful of being called upon to testify against Peter B. Sweeny. He knew on Friday last that the evidence buildings and manufacturing establishments against Sweeny was of such a character as to mploying men were burned. Several of the ompel Sweeny to flight or settlement, and parties arrested were ascertained to belong to hough he did not speak of it at that time he the labor union, but none are yet identified probably knew or supposed he knew that the as Caucasians. A Chico correspondent expresses the opinion, from facts thus far gathered, that a scheme existed to desolate that part, and that its ramifications will be found to exist all over the State wherever the labor union and the order of Caucasians have sccured a foothold.

ASTRONOMICAL.

What our Star-Gazers Saw when the Planet Vulcan made its Transit between Earth and Sun.

San Francisco, March 27.—In accord-nce with the request of Leverrier, Prof. Daidson, of the coast survey, made observaions at Summit station, on the Central Pa-ific railroad, on the twenty-first, twentysecond and twenty-third instants, to mine the question of the transit of Vulcan over the sun's disc. At Summit the weather was favorable, except on the afternoon of the twenty-first and late on the afternoon of the twenty-second, but no signs of the plane were visible, although one spot and a dis turted area was seen on the twenty-first and twenty-second, and a second disturbed area appeared on the twenty-third. These were unportant as indicating what size of the spot could be observed, and it is believed that ould be observed, and it is believed that had the planet appeared with a diameter of five seconds of an arc, it could very readily have been seen. The disc on the sun was very sharply defined during the greater part of the time of observation. At San Francisco Mr. Pratt, of the coast survey, made a similar search for the planet; and at San Bernardino, W. G. Wright, of that place, with less fa-vorable weather, observed through the three days. The former saw the spot of the twenhird instant, and the latter saw the spot of he twenty-first. Professor Davidson has ofcially reported the result of his search.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Notices of Contests-Names of the Lit-Igants-W. M. Randolph, Republican, vs. Casey Young, Democrat, Memphis District. Tennessee.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Notices of ontests for seats in the forty-fifth house have een filed with Clerk Adams in the following ases: James H. Achlin, Democrat vs. Ches-er B. Darrall, Republican, from Louisiana; Thomas. M. Patterson, Democrat, vs. James B. Belford, Republican, Colorado; J. S. Rich ardson, Democrat, vs. Joseph H. Rainey (colored), Republican, South Carolina; Tillman, Democrat, vs. Robert Smalls (colored), Republican, South Carolina; J. B. Elam, Democrat, vs. Robert Smalls (colored), Republican, South Carolina; J. B. Elam, Democrat, vs. Robert Smalls (colored), Republican, South Carolina; J. B. Elam, Democrat, vs. Robert Smalls (colored), Respectively. publican, South Caronna; J. B. Edam, Demi-ocrat, vs. George L. Smith, Republican, Louisiana; Jere Haralson (colored), Republi-can, vs. Charles M. Shelley, Democrat, Ala-bama; Samuel M'Dowell, Democrat vs. Rich-ard Williams, Republican, Oregon; L. C. Carpenter, Republican, vs. D. Wyatt Aiken, nocrat, South Carolina; Benjamin Dea Democrat, vs. Walbridge A. Field, Republi an, Massachusetts; Wm. A. Piper, Repub-ican vs. Horace Davis, California; Peter D Viggington, Democrat, vs. Romauldo Pacheo epublican, California; Edward.W. Roberts Republican, California; Edward W. Roberts, Republican, vs. Charles E. Nash, Democrat, Louisiana; Robert G. Frost, Democrat, vs. Lynn S. Metcalf, Republican, Missouri; Wm. M. Randolph, Republican, vs. Casey Young, Democrat, Tennessee; Joseph Segar, Repub-lican, vs. John Goode, jr., Democrat, Vir-ginia; W. E. Hunton, Democrat, vs. Joseph J. Orgensen, Republican, Virginia; James B. J. Orgensen, Republican, Virginia; James B. Nutting, Republican, vs. James B. Riley, Democrat, Pennsylvania; John H. Hungate vs. B. T. March, Illinois; Benjamin F. Wiley, No. B. 1. March, lillinois; Benjamin F. Wiley, Republican, vs. Wm. Hartsell, Democrat, Il-linois; R. H. M. Davidson, Democrat, vs. Wm. J. Purman, Republican, Florida; Jesse F. Finley, Democrat, vs. Horatio Bisbee, jr.,

depublican, Florida. Cheering Signs. . Panola (Miss.) Star: Every ray of promithat beams in the hitherto darkened sky political and material interests is hailed with ov as a welcome harbinger of returning try, and particularly our own dear sunny petion of it. Our neighboring city of Mempl shows cheering signs that we have not see there since the days "Lang Syne," and, a Memphis recuperates and thrives and propers, so must and will all its tributaries. just make the hearts of our readers feel glad when they look over our advertising columns nd see there the evidence that Memphis neither dead nor sleepeth, but has arisen from the "slough of despond," shaken off the lethargy that erewhile seemed to hold her in its clammy and sickening embrace, and with an elastic bound has assumed her wonted po sition as a live, active and enterprising bus ness mart. Let us all help her to retain it and to press forward and upward, assure that with her advancement all north Missis sippi must advance, and when the legisla tures of Mississippi and Tennessee, by whole some laws, deliver her and our merchants and people from the expensive amusement

and curse of being drummed to death, the sun of prosperity will blaze upon us all from a cloudless sky and in meridian splendor. Cincinnati Will Have the Trade. Savannah Neics: When the Cincinnat Southern railroad is completed it is believed that a great increase in the receipts of cotion at northern ports will take place. The railroads are so much more direct than the water routes to New England and to the eastern cities having direct steamboat communication with Europe that it is thought the overland movement of cotton will grow rapidly. Cotton would come overland now in larger quan tity were it not that the railroads discriagainst cotton as freight, though it is le bulky than tobacco and some other articles and were it not that the railroads south o Cincinnati are controlled by an interest adverse to that city. With the completion of the new route to Chattanooga, the adverse and Cincinnati will enjoy the benefit of both her own route into the heart of a rich cottongrowing region, and the one now existing which is operated at present for the benefit of

Liverpool, March 26: Isaac, Low & Co., an old and respectable cotton house, has sus-pended; liabilities not yet ascertained.

Encouragement for the Feeble. Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by over had the class sing God Save the Queen in a different tune to what she had ever heard it. hopes. Happly, the enfeebled system, even in exhealth depend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the regenerating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver dis-ease, dyspepsia, nervous allments, constipation, in-termittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism and other maladies.

SPRING DRESS GOODS! JOSEPH COLL&CO.

Are opening Full Lines of French and English Fabrications, embracing the Latest Novelties of Weave and Texture, which they offer at

POPULAR PRICES! 273 MAIN.

STATIONERS

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279% MAIN ST.,

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Fresh Goods! Low Prices! GRAHAM & PROUDFIT

SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

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OFFICE

FANCY

STATIONERY,

ETC., ETC.

LETTER PRESSES.

STATIONERY,

HARDWARE,

MACHINERY,

Avery's Plows and Implements.

Agents for Fairbanks's Scales, Stranb's Mills, Eagle Cotton Gins, Rubber Belting, etc., etc., No. 319 Main Street (Rice, Stix & Co.'s old stand), Memphis, Tennessee.

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LINDSEY, GOODBAR & CO. Wholesale Hats, Straw Goods!

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, AND TRUNKS.

827 MAIN STREET, - - MEMPHIS. (BROWN & NORTON'S OLD STAND).

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Wholesale Grocers and Gotton Factors.

No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN., OFFER FOR SALE

10,000 bundle Iron Ties, 5000 rolls Bagging. 2000 barrels Flour 50 tierces Hams, 1000 pails Lard, 100 casks Bacon, 50 tierces Lard, 100 hhds. Sugar, 200 harrels Whisky. 500 bris. Befined Sugar, 2000 kegs Nails. 1000 bags Coffee. 5000 barrels Salt. Together with a full itoe of Case Goods.

Together with a full itoe of Case Goods.

Together with a full itoe of Case Goods. All Cotton insured while in store, as well as that consigned to us by river, unless a perwise instructed. 16,000 bundle fron Ties, 50 tierces Hams, 50 tierces Lard, 500 bris. Refined Sugar, 5000 barrels Salt,

PORTER, TAYLOR & CO., Wholesale Grocers,

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